cheer after ener rent tale in the coap means.

In the friends.

Never before has there been such a demonstration of the colored population in this city who were joined by friends from other localities.

There were probably 4,000 or 5,000 colored men in the procession, while 10,000 of the same race were interested spectators, manifesting their joy and gladness by waving their hats and handkerchiefs and cheering lustly the pass-

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

The Colored Peoples' Jubilee-Five Thousand Men in Procession.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Addresses by Senators Tramball and Wilson, and the Rev. H. H. Carnet,

AN ACCIDENT WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN SERIGES

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

AN APOLOGY FROM SENATOR McDOUGALL.

The Colorado Bill Assigned for Next Tuesday.

SHIP CANAL AROUND NIAGARA FALLS.

THE ARMY BILL CONSIDERED.

Washington, Thursday, April 19, 1866. SHORT SENATE SESSION.

The Senate met and immediately after the morning Lour adjourned; and most of the Union Senators went o witness the imposing colored celebration.

THE HOUSE.

The House devoted itself with the usual vigor to-day to the Military bill. It is thought to-night that the bill will scarcely survive another day. A determination has been expressed to introduce a resolution to indefinitely pos pene, or to continue it to the next session. Gen. Payne affered an important amendment to the Niagara Ship Canal bill, providing that Government shall construct

The only daughter of Senator Nye was married this

evening to John R. Waller, a New-York merchant. The bridal party left for New-York this evening. INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has been at work reor ganizing the collection districts in the States of Virginia and Tennessee, so as to make them correspond with the Congressional districts. The agents to fill the positions thus created are already under consideration, and will be appointed within a few days.

SENATOR PESSENDEN SICK WITH VARIOLOID. Senator Fessenden's illness has developed into vario

Senator Fessenden's illness has developed into variobid.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

A satirical Congressman pronounces the President's speech to the colored people to-day, remarkable only for the total omission of all mention of himself.

PROMOTION AND APPOINTMENT.

Capt. Edward Robinson of New-York, late Assistant-Adjutant-Gen., has been broveted major, and appointed United States Consul at Strasbourg. In view of the anticipated war between the German Powers Strasbourg is destined to be a place of much political importance, it being the easternmost fortress of France. A large army of observation will probably be stationed there. Major of observation will probably be stationed there. Major Robinson, from his knowledge of European languages and politics, is well qualified for the position.

A CONTRIGCTION.

The Union Congressional Committee to-day received, through the Hon. William D. Kelly, the check of W. Bill, a colored man of Philadelphia, for \$1,289 50, cort who were their real friends. He was not here to discuss the President's claim to be called their frend. The President was placed in the Executive chair by the votes of auti-Slavery men, and they only asked him to cover who were their real friends. He was not here to discuss the President's claim to be called their frend. The President was placed in the Executive chair by the votes of auti-Slavery men, and they only asked him to go for a did not be circulation of Congressional speeches in favor of manhood suffrage.

The Government sales of hospital stores, which have taken place here from time to time during the past six months, have netted the Government about one million kellars.

CEN. BAEER'S REFORT.

Detective Baker has made a very voluminous report in reference to bounty-jumping frauds perpetuated under the

Detective Baker has made a very voluminous report in reference to bounty-jumping frauds perpetrated under the ralls for troops. He traces the jumpers from the time of being sworn in till their reaching the field. He shows that of the five hundred thousand men called out and sworn in by the Government, only 168,000 reached the field as soldiers, although thousands of others received their bounties. This wholesale system of fraud is shown to have been perpetrated in nearly every loyal State.

SOUTHERN PEDERAL APPOINTMENT.

The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to report in favor of E. T. Parker as Surveyor of the port of New-Orleans, and reject Ellmore as Collector of Mobile, on account his participation in the Rebellion. CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Customs at New-York and Philadelphia, for the week ending April 14, were as follows: New-York, \$2,857,090; Philadelphia, \$193,778.

PRIZE MONEY. All payments of naval prize money on lists upon which so sums have yet been paid have been suspended for the peecent, until certain rules for their payment shall be determined by the decision of the Supreme Court, before which several prize cases are now pending.

SMUGGLING FROM CANADA. The concurrent testimony of the Customs officers stationed on the Canadian Frontier shows that, notwithstanding the predictions of many, smuggling operations have decreased since the termination of the Reciprocity

On Monday evening an attack was made with stones by the rowdies of this city on the barracks of the colored troops. This morning some houses on New-York-ave., belonging to colored people, were set fire to, and five

KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT COMMANDER.

Brevet Major-Gen. Jeff. C. Davis has been assigned to the command of the Department of Kentucky, to relieve Gen. John M. Palmer, who has tendered his resignation.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were \$602,884 02.

To the Associated Press.
Washington, Thursday, April 19, 1868.

semblage as follows:

MY COLORED FRIENDS—I have nothing more to say to you on this occasion than to thank you for this sompliment you have paid me in precenting rounelyes before me on this your day of Selebration. I come loward for the purpose of indicating my approbation and meanifesting my appreciation of the respect thus offered or conferred. I thank you for the compliment, and I mean what I have and I will remark in this connection that the time will some and that too before a great while, when the colored population of the United States will find out who have selected them as a hobby and a pretence by which they take successful in obtaining and maintaining power, and who have been their truest threads, and wanted them to particulate and enjoy the blessings of freedom. The time will some when it will be made known who contributed as much as any other main, and who without being considered egotiatical.

For improvement of Harbor at Sandusky City, Onlo.

For improvement of the Harbor at Teledo, Onlo.

For improvement of the Harbor at Mooree, Micb.

For Improvement of the Harbor at Mooree, Micb.

For Improvement of Harbor at Ausbesseles,

Frankfort, Mich.

For Improvement of Harbor at Grand Haven,
Mich.

For Improvement of Harbor at Black Lake, Mich.

For Improvement of Harbor at St. Joseph, Mich.

For Improvement of Harbor at St. Joseph, Mich.

For Improvement at the mouth of Saginaw River.

For Improvement of Harbor at Rosesha, Wis.

For Improvement of Harbor at Milwankee. Wis.

20,000 60

For Constructing Works and Improving the Entrace into the Barbor of Michigan City, Iad.

75,000 60

For Constructing Works and Improving the Entrace into the Barbor of Michigan City, Iad.

75,000 60

For Constructing Works and Improving the Entrace into the Barbor of Michigan City, Ind.

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75,000 60

For Constructing W

from said harbor shall be free and not subject to tell or charge.

The bands then struck up a lively tune.

Meanwhile the President remained, very many of the oldered persons approcession then reformed, and took up the line of arch along Ponnsylvanis-ave. In passing the capitol heer after cheer rent the air in compliment to their legistive friends.

The president has approved the Navy Appropriation bill. The aggregate amount for the Boston Navy-Yard is \$277,500; for the New York Navy-Yard, \$658,600, including \$00,000 for the Ruggles property; for the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, \$148,000; for the Portsmouth Navy-Yard, \$200,000, and for the purchase of Seavy's Island, \$165,000.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE... Washington, April 19, 1866.

Archoff From Mr. M'Dougall.

Mr. McDougall rose and said: A few days ago I made some remarks of a personal nature. It is believed by my personal friends that those remarks were a violation of the decorum of the Senate. After their advice, and on earcful consideration, I now acknowledge the wrong, and ask the pardon of the Senate. More than that, I have already asked the pardon of my colleague from California. That day the sun went down on my wrath, and peace did not return until the next morning when the san was high above the misty mountain tops, when it came with penitence, and these are penitential reflatks.

PROTECTION.

Mr. RAMSEY presented the petition of stove-makers for modification of the duties on stove castings and sheet ron, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

we have received our even rights. Once the right we have received the large flags about the stand there were a profusion of smaller ones. On the left of the speaker's stand another stand was erected for the musicians.

The Rev. Highland Garnett (colored) made the opening speech and read a series of resolutions expressive of the views of the assemblage and approving the course of Concress. mittee on Commerce were agreed to.

EULOGIES ON SENATOR FOOT.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, which was adopted, to print 6,000 copies of the culogies on the late Senator Foot.

gress.
Senator Trumbull of Illinois (the author of the Civil Rights bill) spoke at length, tracing the progress of emancipation, and alleding to other matters in that connection. Senator Wilson of Mass. (the author of the bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia next admission.

Affairs from the Interior Department to the War Department.

COLORADO.

Mr. Wilson asked the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the Colorado bill.

Mr. Sunner said there were two reasons for not taking up the bill to-day. The first was that the Senate was not full at present, and the second was that this day was dedicated to freedom. The streets of the city were filled with a happy people rejoicing in the anniversary of their emancipation. This was no day to recognize inequality of rights and to insult public sentiment by admitting a State recognizing distinction on account of color.

Mr. Wilson said his colleague (Sumner) was the most carnest man in the Senate on the bill to enable Colorado to form a State Government. He did not then insist upon this question of inequality. He (Sumner) voted for giving them the power to farm a Constitution to suit themselves, and said not a word of the question he now raised. Mr. Wilson said that while he would vote for the admission of Colorado under her present Constitution, he would vote against enabling acts in the future for all Territories, in which distinction on account of color was recognized. But as the enabling act for Colorado was passed in good faith without qualification as to equality of rights, Congress ought to admit it under that act.

Mr. Lane (Ind.) speke in favor of the admission of Colorado. There was no enabling act on the statute book.

chusetts (Sumner) voted for the enabling act of Colorado and Nevada without insisting upon equality. He (Lane) wished the word "white" was not in the constitution of Colorado, but he would not exclude the State on that Mr. GRIMES said that the Senate was not bound by the

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

The Commissioner of Agriculture in response to a resolution of the Senate to-day communicated to that body a synopsis of consular and other statements relative to the progress of the cattle disease in Europe and especially in Great Britain, and took occasion to call upon Congress for some immediate legislation in anticipation of its possible breaking out here, looking to its prompt and peremptory isolation, the establishment of a cordon around it, and the killing of the infected herd, while a few thousand of dollars will suffice for its extirpation and save tens of millions to the country. It appears from British official statements of the date of March 24, that no less than 203,350 cattle had been attacked, 129,834 had died, 29,487 had been killed, 14,373 were unaccounted for, and had recovered 28,656. It is seen that only 14 per cent of all attacked are reported as recovered. It is gratifying to know that the disease from the vigilance of the execution of the recent law or from the natural subsidence of the plague appears to be gradually decreasing for a month past. The week ending March 17, is credited with 6,261 attacks, the Mr. Grimes said that the Senate was not bound by the enabling act, inasmuch as Colorado once refused to come in under it. He maintained that the population of Colorado was not sufficient for the purposes of a State government. With what grace, he asked, could the Senate admit Colorado while she excluded negroes from the right of suffrage, and in a few days insist that Virginia should permit negroes to vote! We could not enforce the constitution of Colorado to-day and afterward undertake to confer the right of suffrage to colored people in the South.

Mr. SUMKER contended that the enabling act failed with the refusal of Colorado to come in under it.

The morning hour expired while Mr. Sumner was speaking.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COURTS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. Morris, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to regulate the terms of the United States Courts in the Eastern District of New-York, and for other purposes, which was considered and passed.

nstruction Committee. Mr. Rogens moved to make the number 75,000.

The resolution was referred, under the rule, to the Com-nittee on Printing.

Mr. WARBUINE (III.) desired to object to the introduc-ion of the resolution, but the Speaker stated that the ob-section came too late.

mittee on Naval Affairs. INSTRUCTION IN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Mr. LYNCH also introduced a bill to provide for military nstruction in the Agricultural Colleges established under the act of July 2, 1862, which was read twice and referred

to his Latin friend, Mr. Et al, and had read a sarcastic letter from Mr. Boynton, correspondent of The Cincinnati Gazette, denying the authorship of the objectionable paragraph.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Streens, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriation to auply the deficiency is the appropriation for the public printing for the year ending June 20, 1866, which was read twice and reported to the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for to-morrow.

The bill appropriates \$15,000 to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for printing, \$450,000 for paper, and \$85,000 for binding.

Mr. Wesnerme (III.) inquired of Mr. Stevens "how many of the ordinary appropriation bills of the Session had pare all?"

Mr. Strevers replied that, with the exception of the Deficiency bill and of the Miscellaneous bill, necessarily kept hack till about the close of the session, and the Indian Appropriation bill, kept back in reference to some new treaties, all the appropriation bills were passed.

NIAGARA EMP CANAL.

Interest than 14 feet depth of water, with locks not less than 275 feet long and 46 feet wide. The President of the United States is to appoint engineers to make surveys: is to seems the right of way, and is to contract with any legally authorized and responsible company chartered for such parpose. The company is to pay all the damages awarded to lands taken; to commence the work within 12 months after the exceetion of the contract, and to keep the earnal at all times in good order, which conal, and the Niagars Eirer, are to be a Military. Naval, Postal and Public highway. It is to be free from toll for the transportation of military stores, &c. The company is to fix the rates of foll to be charged on the Welland Canal in 1864. In case of the company falling to perform its share of the contract, the President, after due notice, may declare the contract void, and terminate it. The sum of \$6,000,000 is to be loaned by the third States to the company in \$1,600 bonds at the rate of \$200,000 for every \$200,000 expended by the company. Ten per cent of the net receipts is to be applied to the payment of the principal of the loan. The tolls are to be the revised every five years by five Commissioners, to be applied to the sprinting to purchase the right to purchase the canal for the whole amount carpended.

Mr. VAN HORN N. Y.1 addressed the House for some

States the right to purchase the canal for the whole amount expended.

Mr. Van Horn (N. Y.) addressed the House for some ten minutes in support of the bill. He was sorry to say that the chief opposition to the project came from his own State, but he had no sympathy with such opposition. He believed the measure to be one of great public importance and utility, and as he was acting as a legislator for the whole country, he was not disposed to throw obstacles in its way, even though it might seem to interfere to a small extent with the interests of his State.

Mr. TAYLOR inquired what benefit this large expenditure would be to American commerce, so long as the control of the St. Lawrence River was with the English Government.

Mr. Taxlon inquired of what use that was since the abrocation of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. Van Horx stated that in 1862 over 30,000,000 tans of produce had passed down Lake Ontaric, three-fourths of which went to American ports, and not down the St. Lawrence. He would now yield 15 minutes of his time to the gentlemas from likinois (Moulton).

Mr. Moultres speke in favor of the bill. In common will the people of his State, and of the great West, he felt great interest in the project. He believed the details of the bill were substantially what was desired by his people. He beld it to be the duty of every Government to afford reasonable facility for commerce between the several States. The opening of this canal would enable the distance of the state of the state

aving Chicago or Detroit and coming to Ogdenburg, only commerce at Syracuse with the Eric Canal, and thus ach New-York down the Hudson River, It was for the terest of New-York to encourage this work, so that New-ork might control the commerce of the West, The West only either by depopulated or would have to get its

not be made of sufficient capacity to accommodate Western products. The hundred million bushels of wheat and barley that the great West now supplied to the markets of the world could be very readily increased to a thousand millions if there were facilities for its transportation. How long could the opposition of New-York resist measures of such vital importance to the great West? He left out of view how the question of its military necessity, and discussed it as a mere commercial necessity. There were, at this moment, a fleet of 4,000 craft on the Upper Lakes. The imports last year at the port of Cleveland, on Lake Eric, which could not begin to compare with Chicago, on Lake Michigan, amounted to \$117,582,984, and exports to \$95,572,137. It was a confessed fact that the Eric Canal, the Railroad, the Pennsylvania Central, and all the great lines of communication, now established, leading from the North-West to the Eastern seaboard, were not sufficient to take off the surplus produce. Parther remarks were cut off by the termination of the morning hour, when the bill was laid over till next Tues-

Further remarks were cut off by the termination of the norming hour, when the bill was laid over till next Tues-

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to reorganize and reestablish the army of the United

tates.

The question being on the fifth section of the bill, after ome propositions the House passed to the consideration of the sixth section.

The fifth section as amended, reads as follows:

of the sixth section as amended, reads as follows:

Section 5. And be it further exacted. That the officers of the 37 regiments of infantry first provided for in the foregoing section shall consist of those now commissioned and serving therewith, subject to such examination as the condition of their being retained in the service as hereinafter provided for; and in making appointments to fill the original vacancies in the 37 regiments thus provided for and for a period of three years after the passage of this act, all the First and Second Lioutenants and two-thirds of the officers in each of the grades above that of First Lieutenant shall be selected from among the officers and soldiers of Volunteers who have served in the army of the United States in the late war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and who have been distinguished for capacity, good conduct, and efficient service. But graduates of the United States Military Academy and enlisted men shall be eligible to appointment as Second Lieutenants in these regiments, as in the new regiments of cavalry, under the provisions of the third section of this act, and not otherwise. The Veteran Reserve Corps shall be officered by appointment from any officers and soldiers of Volunteers or of the Regular Army who have been wounded in the line of their duty while serving in the army of the United States in the late war, or who have been disabled by disease contracted in such service, and may be competent for garrison duty, to which that corps has heretofore been assigned. The officers selected to fill original vacancies in the regiments of colored troops shall be made on examination, hereinafter provided, having reference to capacity, good conduct, and efficient service, in every case, provided that all officers of the existing Veteran Reserve Corps, except those now actually detailed for duty in the Fredmen's Bureau, or otherwise necessarily employed, shall, on the passage of this act, be mustored out of service, and put on the same footing with other disabled off

company from 50 privates to 100 privates. The amendment was rejected. Yeas, 45; Nays, 65.

At this time, the number of members present had fallen much below a quorum, and the lusty cheering from without that was heard in the hall suggested that the absent members were assisting at the great colored celebration.

Mr. NIBLACK called attention to the fact that there was

not a quorum present.

Mr. ANCONA moved an adjournment, but subsequently withdrew the motion, and the House proceeded with the consideration of the bill. consideration of the bill.

The seventh section, as amended, reads as follows:
SECTION 7. Ind be it further cuacted. That each regiment of infantry provided for by this est, shall have one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one ergeant-major, one quartermaster sergeant, one compile says ergeant, one hospital strugat, two principal finincians, and ten companies; and cach company shall have one expenses.

erction of the President, whenever the exigencies of the service require such increase. The adjutant and quartermaster of arregiment shall (each) be an extra first-licatenant, appointed for their respective duties.

The lighth section being under consideration. Mr. HARDING (Ky.) expressed his views in favor of reducing the standing army to 30,000 or 40,000 men. If he got one division of envalvy and one division of infantry, he would undertake the job of keeping order all over the nation in time of peace.

madertake the job of keeping order an overtime of peace.

The eighth section, as amended, reads as follows:
Storrows. And he is further exacted. That the adjutants and
quartermosters of infinity regiments shall be mounted officers,
and that all regimental adjutants and quartermosters shall be
paid, in addition to their proper allowances as first liquidenants
and mounted officers. \$10 per mouth as compensation for their
greater care and responsibility. And efficers of the line, detailed to act as regimental quartermoster, or as quartermosters, or commissaries of permonent posts, or of commands of
not less than two companies, shall, when the assignment is
duly reported to and approved by the War Department, receive as extra compensation, while responsible for Government
conserv. \$10 per month.

ng out the clause, giving to each regiment a band, and ascrting a clause authorizing the retaining or enlisting of

the habit of men tarning so quickly from one pursuit to another. He would be in favor of making it a longer term of service, so that men would go into the army as a definite permanent, chosen profession, making themselves soldiers, and rising by merit to the highest positions in

the army.

Mr. Glarfield's amendment was rejected by a vote of Yeas 40, Nays 61.

There was no other amendment effered to the tenth section, nor were there any offered to the eleventh or twelfth sections read as follows:

Sections for all as follows:

Sections 10. And be it further exacted. That all enlistments into the army shall hereafter be for the term of three years, and that but two-field offleers shall be appointed to any regiment, until six companies of the regiments shall have been organized, and that but two officers for each company shall be appointed, till the minimum number of men has been enlisted, and the regiment duly organized, but recruits may at all times be collected at the general rendexyous, in addition to the number required to fill to their minimum all the retiments and companies of the army, provided that such recruits shall not exceed in the aggregate 3,000 men. It shall be competent, to enlist men for service who may have been wounded in the line of their duly, while serving in the Army of the United States, or who have been disabled by disease, contracted in such service, provided it shall be found on medical inspection that by such grounds they are not unfitted for efficiency in garrison or other light duty; and such men, when enlisted, shall be assigned to service exclusively in the regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps.

Section 31. And be it further exacted. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to employ, in Territories and the Indian Country, a force of Indians not to exceed one thousand to act as scouts, who shall receive the pay and allowances of cavalty soldiers, and be discherged wheever the necessity for their further employment is abated, or at the discretion of the department commander.

Section 12. And be it further exacted. That there shall be one licutemant-general, five major-generals and ten brigadiergenerals, who shall have the same pay and emplaiment, and be entitled to the same staff-efficers, in number and grade, as now provided by law.

provided for without any trial, without any examination, and without any accusation. These officers were commissioned in that capacity, and the rank was simply ideident to the office; and, when the office was destroyed, the officers were deprived of their employment and of the rank incident to it. This same principle was also carried out in the Quartermaster's Department, the Subsistence Department, and the Pay Department. He would follow this amendment by moving a similar one to the sections referring to those Departments.

Mr. BLANE explained that the change of title in the Quartermaster's Department was made on the suggestion and recommendation of the Quartermaster General, and it was applied in the same view to the other Departments. Nothing was further removed from the intention of the Military Committee than to commit any trick or injustice, or to do anything else but comply with the wish of the Department, as expressed through its chief.

Military Committee than to commit any trick or injustice, or to do anything clase but comply with the wish of the Department, as expressed through its chief.

Mr. WOODBRIDG said that if the Quartermaster-General had been guilty of this great weakness, or this great injustice to his corps, he should move, at the proper time that the rank of Quartermaster-General be reduced to that of Chief Quartermaster. If this section were left in the bill in its present form, seventeen officers in the Adjutant-General's Department would be, as a matter of law, absolutely dropped from the rolls of the Army, and he was sure that the House did not mean to do such injustice.

Mr. SCHENCK said that it was not to be wondered at that a bill looking to war should stir up the feelings of the House. It seemed as if gentlemen could not discuss this hill without showing a belligerent feeling toward the Committee which had reported it and framed it according to its best ability, and with a great deal of care and painstaking. Whenever gentlemen found that the Committee was cunning, and had been actuated by sinister motives, he did not think their impeachment worth answering. It was unworthy of them, and it would be unworthy of members of the Committee to defend themselves against such an imputation. When gentlemen suspected cunning and sinister motives in others, he was very much inclined, although not suspicious generally, to suspect that, because they derived their conclusions from some consciousness within themselves that they would be so infinenced if they had the same duty to perform.

Mr. Thayen inquired whether the gentleman from Ohio referred to anything he had just said.

Mr. SCHENCE replied that he did, so far as the gentleman thought the Committee had made a covert attack on those officers.

Mr. THAYER protested that he had said nothing of the Mr. Schenck stated that he had so understood the gentle man. But if the tenor of his argument was to that effect, then his (Mr. Schenck's) remarks applied to him.

Mr. THAYER disclaimed the intention of making any reflection on the Committee. He trusted that no one supposed he intended to charge the Committee with a delibe-

flection on the Committee. He trusted that no one supposed he intended to charge the Committee with a deliberate design to do injury.

Mr. Schenck proceeded to state that this section was drawn up by the Committee under the circumstances stated by his colleague, and that when his attention was called to it by an officer in the Adjutant-General's Department, he had prepared an amendment, which he intended to offer, and which would obviate the difficulty; that was to add a proviso that nothing contained in the section should be so construed as to vacate the commission of any officer now commissioned as Assistant Adjutant-General. He repeated that the only objection to the the section was a change of nomenclature to simplify the long and cumbrous titles of those officers; and he related an anecdote of a rather vain young gentleman, who, some years ago, held the position of Deputy Quartermaster-General, and who was fond of spreading in hetel registers, after his name, the initials, "D.Q. M. G.," which awag interpreted by writing after them, "Damned Quick-Made General." [Laughter.] And he (Schenck) wanted no more of them "D. Q. M. G. "or "A. A. Q. M. S." He also spoke of the trouble that always came from Burean Officers stationed in Washington, whenever any legislation affecting the army was undertaken. Former legislation had tended to attract men to Washington to fill the positions. But the Committee proposes now a reform which would have a centrifugal rather than a centripetal effect on these gentlemen.

Without disposition of the thirteenth section reorganiz-ng the Adjust-Goneral's Department, a movement was and toward an adjustment, when Mr. Pilez from the

telegraph line from Foisom to Placerville, Cal. It was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

WASHINGTON APPAIRS.

Mr. INGERSOL introduced bills to authorize a special tax for the purpose of improving Washington City Canal, and to incorporate the Washington Canal and Sewerage Company, which was read twice and referred to the Committee for the District.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOL the Senate bill to incorporate the District of Columbia Canal and Sewerage Company was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice and referred to the Committee for the District.

EMMITTING DUTIES.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, the Senate bill to remit and refund certain duties was taken from the Speaker's table, and twice, and referred to the Committee on Ways and

MARINE REGISTERS.

On motion of Mr. WASHDURNE (III.) the Senate bill to issue American registers to certain to sels was taken from the Speaker's table, and the amendment to the House amendments were concurred in.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Mr. Delano asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to furnish the House of Representatives with any additional reports or information he might have received relative to the condition of the Southern people and the States intely in Rebellion.

Mr. Streens obsected.

Mr. Miller presented a joint resolutes.

Mr. Miller presented a joint resolution of the Pennsylvania Legislature in favor of an equalization of bounties, and of the increase of chaplains in the navy. Laid on the table.

MATIONAL DEFERSES.

Mr. Smith introduced a bill to provide for the national defenses by establishing a uniform militis, and organizing an active militia force throughout the United States. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Militia.

Mr. Garrield presented the petion of 1,472 citizens of Trambull County, Ohlo, asking for increased protection of American woel. Referred to the Committee on Ways

and Means.

Mr. DONNELLY presented petitions from citizens of
Minnesota on the subjects of American wool and interState insurance. Mr. CONKLING presented a petition of S. A. Bunce and others praying for enactments regulating inter-State insurance. Also a petition from citizens of Cayaga County, N. Y., asking that Canada lumber be relieved from duty. Same reference.

Same reference.

INDIAN TREATIES.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the Senate joint resolution making an appropriation to enable the President to negotiate treaties with certain Indian tribes, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice and referred to the Conittee on Applications.
The House at half-past rour adjourned.

MEXICO.

DESPERATE BATTLE NEAR MAZATLAN

The French Attack the Liberals and are Utterly Routed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, April 18, 1966. Dispatches, dated March 23, received to-day from Mazatlan, state that the French army, 1,100 strong, reenforced from Tepic, attacked Gens. Corona and Rubi, three

After a severe battle the French were entirely defeated, with the loss of 700 killed and wounded, 350 scattered and the remainder returned to Mazatlan. All the streets in Mazatlan were barricaded, and there

was but little doubt that the Republicans would soon occupy the place. THE NORFOLK RIOT.

Supposed-One Man Killed and Pour Baugerously Wounded-Further Difficulty Ap-

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, April 17, 1866.

Foreness Moyage. Taesday, April 17, 1866.
The riotous demonstrations attending the negro procession yesterday in Norfolk, to celebrate the passage of the Civil Rights bill, proves to have been a more serious affray than at first reported.

The disturbance occurred in a field on Upper Union-st., in the suburbs of the city, and originated with a number of the rowdy element jeering at the procession, and a few negroes maddened and inflamed with liquor.

Fire arms were frequently discharged, and, as is usual in such cases, innocent spectators were the greatest sufferers.

The following are the names of those killed and

Robert Whitehurst killed, and his step-mother mortally wounded.

John Whitehurst, dangerously wounded.

William Mosely, a city watchman, badly beaten, and his son so dangerously wounded, that his life is despaired of.

paired of.

Lawrence Hampton, a colored man, was seriously
wounded by a bayonet in the hands of one of the negroes.

The blame of the whole affair is divided between the
municipal and military authorities for allowing the negroes to carry firearms and other deadly weapons with

groes to carry firearms and other deadly weapons with them in the procession.

Major, Stanhope, commanding a company of the 12th U.

8. Infantry, appeared upon the scene in the hight of the melce, and succeeded, with the aid of his forces, in sub-daing the excited passions of the negroes.

During the night fears were entertained of another dis-turbance, and a telegram was sent to Gen. Miles for ad-ditional troops; but these were not needed, as the events of the night proved, and everything passed off in quiet-

ness.

Considerable uneasiness was felt in Norfolk to-day by many of the citizens over the events of vesterday, and a general outbreak was deemed not impossible.

In the mean time, as a precautionary measure, Gen. Miles sent over to the city this afternoon a detachment of the 5th U. S. Artillery and 12th U. S. Infantry properly properly that may possibly equipped and armed, to meet any events that may transpire.

FORTBESS MONROE.

Improvements on the Point-Quarantine Begu Intions.

FORTHERS MONROE, Thesday, April 17, 1968.
The steamer Fuchia, in tow of a steamer painted saite, arrived in the harbor this afternoon, and proceeded to New-York.
The action of the Medical Board of Officers, appointed

The action of the arciaca Board of Omera, appointed some months ago to examine certain buildings on the Point with a view to their removal, has been approved as Washington, and the work of destruction will soon commence. Among the number to be destroyed are several ordinance buildings, used as workhouses during the war, and some old commissary sheds and other structures used for divers numbers.

and some old commissary sheds and other structures used for divers purposes.

The object of the destruction of these buildings, while cooperative with quarantine regulations, is also viewed in the light of a military necessity, the buildings ever since their erection having proved a serious obstacle to the range of the guns on the Fortress.

Instructions were issued to-day by Gen. Miles to quarantine all vessels arriving from Key West, thus placing them in the same category with those arriving from the West Indies.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The San Francisco Nitro-Glycerine Panic-

Shipment of Treasure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, April 18, 1866.

An injunction has been issued to prevent the Chief of Police from destroying nitroglycerine, in pursuance of the order of the Board of Supervisors.

Sailed, steamer Sacramento, Capt. Caverly, for Panama, carrying \$586,300 in treasure, of which \$562,200 is for New-York.

THE COAL-MINERS' STRIKE.

Continuance of the Movement-What Has Been Done -Complete Stagnation of Trade BALTIMORE. Thursday, April 19, 1866.
The Cumberland Civilian says:

The Cumberland Civilian says:

The strike among the coal-miners still continues.

The companies first proposed reducing the price of mining from 75 to 50 cents per tun. The miners refused to accept this price. Sixty cents was then offered, which was also refused.

It was rumored a few days since that a compremise had been effected, and that work would go on at 65 cents.

The result of this state of affairs is entire stagnation in the coal trade.

the coal trade.

Hundreds of boats are lying idle at the wharves and the boatmen are getting discouraged and are seeking other

MARINE DISASTERS.

PHILADELPHIA. Thursday, April 19, 18:
The only additional information that can be obtain reference to the steamship Jameica Packet is that was down on tue beach sires miles below Absection Liq. She is Early leaded with cotton. No lives were lost.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 19, 1868.
THE COLORED CELEBRATION.
The celebration of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, took place to-day.
Two regiments of colored troops and vatious colored tivic associations, with many other colored citizens, assembled in front of the Executive Mansion, making a dense mass of colored faces, relieved here and there by a few white ones.

After the firing of cannon and the playing of several martial airs, three cheers were given for the President of the United States, who having been excerted to a prominent position by United States Marshal Gooding and his Private Secretary. Col. Wm. G. Moore, addressed the assemblage as follows:

For Improvement of Navigation of Hadson River, New-York

For Preservation of Provincetown Harbor, Mass-For Improvement of Thames Hiver, Conn.

For Extension and Repair of Breakwater at Burlington, Vt.

For Compression and Repair of Delaware Breakwater, Delaware Bay.

For Improving Channel of Susquehanna River, below Havre de Grace, Md.

For continuing Improvement of Patapaco River, Md.

For Construction of Snag-boats and other Apparatus for clearing Western rivers, and for the outfit, working and preservation thereof.

For Improving the Mouth of the Mississippi River, For Improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas and Othe Rivers

For Improvement of the Des Moines Repails, Mississippi River. kunsas and Ohio Rivers.
For Improvement of the Des Mohies Reputs, Mile stastippi River.
For Improvement of the Reek Island Reputs, Mile

that the disease from the vigilance of the execution of the recent law or from the natural subsidence of the plague appears to be gradually decreasing for a month past. The week ending March 17, is credited with 6,261 attacks, the previous week 6,518.

FRIENDLY ACT OF RUSSIA.

Last November Col. Julian Allen of New-York requested the United States to use its good offices with the Russian Government to obtain for the exile. Sir Michael Meyendooff, permission to join his family in this country. The latter is quite a young man, who took part in the Polish revolution of 1862, and for this was banished to Siberia. The Russian Government, in its sincere friendship for the United States Government, granted the application, making his an exceptional case, and extended to the released exile marked attention. When he was sent to Siberia, with 300 others, the journey occupied eight months, the travel being on foot; and when he was liberated, he, by taking the best means of conveyance, reached St. Petersburgh in 13 days. He arrived here yesterday in company with Col. Allen, his half brother, having made the journey from Siberia to Washington, 9,000 miles, in five weeks. They have come hither to thank the Government for its successful efforts in his behalf.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

or Improvement of Navigation of Hudson River, New-York

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, April 19, 1866.

Mr. Sherman presented a petition for protection to American industry, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The celebration was closed with religious services and the delivery of addresses in Franklin-square in the presence of a vast multitude. The stand on the south side of the square was calculated to seat about one hundred thousand persons, and was handsomely decorated, a large national flag being displayed on either side, and one hanging in festoons at the front corners, with one in front on which was a message of President Lincoln as follows:

"Fellow-chizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: The act entitled 'An act for the release of certain persons held to service in the District of Columbia has this day been approved and signed.

"April 16, 1862."

Over the top of this stand was the inscription:

"Lincoln, the Liberator of millions; his great work is done, and he sleeps in peace in the great prairies of the West. We are local to God and to our country. This is the Lord's deing, and it is marvelous in our eyes."

Also: MARINE REGISTERS.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill to issue American registers to certain British built vessels.

Certain House amendments recommended by the Com-

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution calling upon the President for any additional information since his last report upon the expediency of transferring the Burean of Indian Affairs from the Interior Department to the War Department.

Congress ought to admit it under that act.

Mr. Lane (Ind.) spoke in favor of the admission of Colorado. There was no enabling act on the statute book which Mr. Summer insisted on.

Mr. Sumsre.—Is it not time to begin?

Mr. Lane (Ind.) said it was time to begin when the

A discussion arose on a motion to continue the consideration of this subject, in the course of which Mr. TRUMBULL said that the opponents of the bill were acting unfairly and pursuing a course which was in opposition to the rules of the Senate.

Mr. Grimes replied to Mr. Trumbull saying that as one of the opponents of the bill, he was heartily tired of his (Trumbull's) lectures, and he begged him to withhold them so far as he (Grimes) was concerned in the future.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had never assumed to lecture anybody in the Senate, least of all the Senator from Iowa (Grimes). He (Trumbull) should learn from him (Grimes) and not attempt to teach him.

Mr. Yarrs hoped that the bill would be considered today, and for a reason directly opposite to that which animated the Senator from Massachusetts (Sunner) in coming to a different conclusion. He (Yates) thought there could be no better day than this when so many happy people were celebrating their emancipation, to add another star to the galaxy.

The Colorado bill was made the special order for Tuesday.

day.

The bill in relation to the habeas corpus was taken up.
The question was on the adoption of Mr. Edmund's amendment, puplished in yesterday's report, excluding from the indemnification granted by the bill all unlawful acts committed in States not in rebellion, or where the habeas corpus was not suspended.

The Yeas and Nays were called on the amendment.
Mr. CONNESS said the Senate was not full. Several Senators had just left their seats.
Mr. SHERMAN—What did they go out for?
Several Senators suggested that they had gone to see the procession.

Mr. CONNESS moved a call of the Senate. Mr. JOHNSON—You can't do that; there hing.
Mr. CONNESS—Then I move the Senate adjourn.
Mr. Johnson—On that I call the Yeas and Nays.
The Yeas and Nays were ordered, and the Senate ad-

Mr. BOYER offered a resolution to print for the use of the members of the House, for distribution, 50,000 copies of the testimony of Alexander H. Stephens before the Re-

jection came too late.

BASIN FOR IRON-CLADS.

Mr. Lynch introduced a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of Examiners to examine a site for a fresh-water basin for iron-clad vessels of the United States Navy, which was read twice and referred to the Com-

Mr. WHALET 1020 to another explanation in reference